DEFENDERS OF PROF. BRIGGS.

DEL HASTINGS, SCHAFF, AND OTHERS SPEAK FOR THE SEMINARY.

They Say That Dr. Briggs Has Advanced Nothing New or Heretical and They Protest Against the Nature of the Attacks on Him and the Seminary-Tet Eren Revisionists, it to Believed, Will Let Revision Go Rather Than Let Brisse Stay-An Extract From the Report of the Revision Committee which Re-enforces the Claims of the Bible.

There is good reason for believing that Frof. Briggs is going to meet with a nineteenth ands of the General Assembly at Detroit next week. The General Assembly has power to ecspitate him officially, and ordain that he nust no more be professor of their chief school theology. The General Assembly's power do this comes from a compact formed with be Union Theological Seminary in 1870, giving me Assembly a veto on any appointment made by the directors in the year next preced-ing the session of the Assembly. Thus if Dr. is the session of the session of the Briss's appointment is to be vetoed it must be vetoed now or never, and if it is not vetoed, the claim will be made that it is confirmed, and that the doctrine he teaches is religio licita, in German Lehrfreiheit, in the Presbyterian Church this, of course, is what Prof. Briggs and those who think with him want.

The argument advanced by some friends of Prof. Briggs that his installation in the Edward transfer and not an appointment, loses all its sembly in 1873, and again in 1888, confirmed a trinsfer in the Union Theological Seminary. and the directors did not protect. Even if this were not the case. Prof. Briggs could not be shielded by a technicality without danger to the seminarr, which might out off a large part

That the General Assembly will exercise its power in the premises to the detriment of Dr. Briggs is believed to be as certain as anything one who is sufficiently acquainted with the opinions of the members to speak with authority that, to begin, it is really an antithurity that, to begin, it is really an anti-revision assembly the person making this statement is a revisionist, which gives the ad-mission correspondingly greater loree). Even if there be a small ma offy for revision, if Prof. Briggs's friends raily to his support and cause a conflict in his behalf, at least half of the moderate revisionists who think that keeping the lifele unchanged is of more importance than changing the Westmin-sier Confession, will join the anti-revision-sia, who, of course, are in favor of serving Prof. Briggs, so lar as they can, as Calvin perred Servetus.

Prof. Briggs, so lar as they can, as Calvin served between the members of the General Assembly feel toward Prof. Briggs is shown by the fact that nearly 90 of the 212 presbyteries, including his own, have already declared against him. The feeling of the Assembly is considered by the person whose opinions are being quoted to be to decidedly against Prof. Briggs that a chief argument for the passage of the Revision Committee's report will doubtless be the fact that it inserts in the fifth paragraph of the first chapter of the Westminster (onless) on, smong the arguments, "whereby the Bible doth anundantly evidence itself to be the word of God." these additions to the left's

the Bible doth anundantly evidence itself to be the word of Gcd." these additions to the text.

"The truthfulness of the history, the faithful winess of miracle and prophecy."

It is scarcely necessary to add that the Briggs itse believe, or at any rate say they do, that the General Assembly will confirm frof. Briggs is just now undergoing the inconveniences of a medern substitute for the pack, that is, if a resolution passed at last flassasy's meeting of the directors of the finion Theological Seminary is being carried out. A committee was then appointed to confer with him, and secretain exactly what his views are as to the coordinate authority of the Church and reason with the Bible: the errancy of the Scriptures; and progressive sanctification. This committee is to report at next Tuesday's meeting of the directors. There will conbtiens be a fight over the report, whatever its complexion, and the result of the fight will be to show how the directors of the Seminary now stand toward the man they made professor Biblical theology but four menths ago, To offset all possible machinations of his suchies same of the friends of Prof. Priggs being pasterday to circulate a namphlet of which the following, head included, is a copy: "STATEMENT OF THE FACULTY OF UNION THEO-LOGICAL SEMINARY.

STATEMENT OF THE PACULATY OF UNION THEO

DOGICAL SEMINARY.

"In view of the general comment and discussion called forth by the Jacont inaugural address of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, D. D. the urdersigned, members of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, deem is their duty to make the following statement:

"With the conviction that Christian courtesy, modesty, and mutual resisect for difference of opinion should characterize theological controversy, we distinctly recognize and deprecate the dogmatic and irritating character of certain of Dr. Briggs's utterances in his inaugural and in others of his writings; while, on the other hand, we do not recognize, even in these, any warrant for persistent misrepon the other hand, we do not recognize, even in these, any warrant for persistent misrepresentations of his views, and for the style and temper in which he has, in many cases, been saawied.

**Assertied.

1.—The views propounded by Dr. Briggs in his haugural are not nerc.

They have all been stated by him in one or another of his published works, in articles in the Presbyterian Herier, during his ten years editorship, and in more recent contributions to etter periodicals. Moreover, for the mast ten years, Dr. Briggs has been teaching Biblical ineology in the Beminary, and has been exbounding to successive classes of students the statements for which he is now arraigned. The present excitement is, as we believe, due, largely, to the tone of the inaugural address, it certain unguarded expressions, and to an impression that the transfer of the author to be chair of Biblical Theology would be subject to the vote of the General Assembly.

11.—The address contains, in our judgment, nothing which can be fairly construed into the say or departure from the Westminster Confession, to which Dr. Briggs honestly subscribed at his recent inauguration.

13. His we disconcerning 'Bibliolatry' are not simed at humble and devont reverence for the worl of God, but at the error, rebuked by the apostle Paul, of revening 'the letter' above the spirit. .- The views propounded by Dr. Briggs in his

"(a). His wirds concerning Bibliolatry are not simed at humble and devont reverence for the word of God, but at the error, rebuiled by the sposile Paul, of reveiling "the letter" above the spirit. "(b). Dr. Briggs declares that, conjointly with the Bible, the Church and the Reason are sources of subority in religious. He uses the term reason as embracing the conscience and the religious feeling. We object to the term sporters, since there is but one source of divine authority—tiod himself. We prefer to say that the Bible, the Church, and the Reason are media and reduces through which we recognize and receive the divine authority. This is the generally accepted I rulestant positioe. Every Church in thri-tendom admits that the Church is a medium of divine authority. The Confess on of Faith declares that "anto the exhaption, visible Church Christ hash given the sample, waters, and ordinances of God." That the reason, in the bread sense in which it arrivalised by Dr. Brings, is also an organ to add through which the divine authority is conseque, it accumed in Scrieture and in the Confession, and is the necessary postulate of a drine reversition to man. It is the only point is unatural man to which the qualities of bed's character, the operations of His power, and the restriction to man. It is the subject of the just the survival and it is distinctly declared and secund by St. Paul to be the recommendation in the consequence of the divine Spirity is illumination; and to secone thus the proper instrument for disserning, comparing, and judging spiritual trath. If the reason has no such function in well-row, it is superfuleous to assert that. Scripture, is reclitable for traching, for traching training the proper instrument for disserning, comparing, and judging spiritual trath. If the reason has no such function in the first spiritual trath, and the reason. He does not, with the Rationalist. And the reason. He does not, with the Rationalist and the proposition of fact; and the supreme and the superme of the superme al

years ago by Dr. Briggs to his 'Biblical Study' in powhere claimed for scripture by Stripture in the lorm in which we have it. it invoices, logically, a minute, specific, divine ruperintendence of each detail of the entire process of transmission—copying, translating, printing—and the prevention of all errors. It is controuts those who maintain it, not only with discrepancies of statement in the present text. but with the innumerable textual variations in the there and Greek Biblies, and the variations between the Hebrew and the Veptuagint. To meet them facts with the assertion of the instrancy of the original autographs. Is not only with a different process of the control of the instrancy of the original autographs. Is not only with the discrepancies of statement in dispute, all or different process and discrepancies remain, and the original autographs. Is not only with the discrepancies remain, and the original autographs. Is a prior hypothesis the inspiration of Scripture turn upon verbal definition of Scripture turn upon verbal to conde broader and deeper issues and to said the mercy of cavillers, who are only to glad to conde broader and deeper issues and to said the mercy of cavillers, who are only to glad to conde broader and deeper issues and to said the mercy of cavillers. We have the best of the sargument, Dr. Briggs holis and traches the doctrine of the divine inspiration, but wasely abstain from defining the mode and deeper issues and duty, which is all that any example of divine inspiration. Intallibulity and authority of the Holy Stripture it all matters of Christian nith and duty, which is all that any example of the sargument. Dr. Briggs holis and traches the doctrine of the divine inspiration. The former is a matter of faith, the laster of human theory, on which there must be liber y if there is to be any progress. To impose, upon a Christian teacher any particular theory of inspiration not ranctioned by the Bible its appropriate from the Westminster of Jaith, the laster of the said is tyranny.

The little manner we protest saziant the mater and sent and stream and stream

"(Frof Francis Brown is at Oxford, supermissions the publication of his liebres Lexicon."

As its language perhaps makes evident, Dr. Briggs had no Bing to do with the composition of this presentment. A director of the Union Theological Seminary, who is opposed to Dr. Briggs, when told of the circulation of this pamphlet, said it was a great mistake.

A protest against any action of the General Assembly calculated to "undermine the confidence of the Church in Dr. Briggs, or to remove him from his position of valued influence" is being disculated among Presbyte inn. Congregational and Reformed clergymen who have been under his instruction or sympathize with his views.

In Defence of Mmc. Blavatsky. Boston, May 15 .- Theosophists are waxing hot over what they term the abuse Mime. Biavatsky has received at the hands of the press, and at a meeting last night they adopted resolutions expressing the grateful recognition of the society for Mms. Blavatsky's teachings and work, and proclaiming to the world
that her disciples look with suspicion upon
those who presume to question her honesty
and sincerity. They deprecate most strongly
the attempts of those editorial writers on tue
public prosts who in ignorance presume to give
opinions on facts of which they admitedly
knownothing, and thus belittle or besmirch
the character of a woman whose brilliant
genius and vast crudition have been unraservedly sevoted to humanity. The resolutions sendemn as cowardly and unmanly the
vindictiveness which stops not at death, but
seems to pursue its innocent object beyond
the grave. resolutions expressing the grateful recogni-

A Jaugment Against Henry S, Ives, Theodere B. Starr, the jeweller, recovered a judgment for \$2,225 by default against Henry S. Ives yesterday before Judge O' Brien in the Supreme Court.

This I. Truly a Marvellous Age. With each succeeding day some new triumph is re-corded to the world of science—some new victory of mind over matter—but the greatest of all is any dis-covery tending to comfort. Nature has demonstrated, according to accepted authorities, that the foot is one covery tending to comfort. Nature has demonstrated, according to accepted authorities, that the foot is one of the meet succeptible or valuerable points for pain, take away the cause and the offert necessarily cases, nature is permitted to assert linelf and the headily foot of man is restored.

"No one will contradict the assertion that painful fest are caused by improperly made shoes, and by avoiding the instakes of other manufacturers we have sainfd one present reputation." and Mr. Howe of the Crawford shoe Company, recently. The maters of the Crawford shoe claim that money, brains, the best of material, and well paid skilled labor have chabled them to produce a shoe claim that money, brains, the best of material, and well paid skilled labor have chabled them to produce a shoe claim that money, brains, the best of material, and well paid skilled labor have chabled them to produce a shoe claim that noney her can be succeeded to the state of the state o

months, and then considered herself fully cared and returned home. She had been at home only a day or two when, to her disar pointment and surprise, her husband asked test. At that time she told him that she feared he wanted to give up their home. He told her then that she should have the house for her own and all there was in it. He would dis-ture nothing.

On starch 30 she sent word to him from the

She was astonished by the letter, she says,

A Price. It is most imperiant that you should be there bring thar along, as I cannot accompany you. Answer by .ack. Yours.

When she received this note Mrs. Goodwin did not know that Hart & Price were lawyers. But she suspected something of the kind, and instead of going she sent word that her home was at 226 West kind arenue, and that if Mr. Goodwin wanted to see her he would find her there. From that time until the present she says, she has neceived a number of letters in which complaints of a triping and contemptible character have been made, and in these letters Mr. Goodwin stated repeatedly that he had deliberately and finally resolved to live alone, and separate from her, at the Lames' Club, and that he wished she would leave the house in West End avenue because he wanted to lease it. He has importuned her, she says, to sign with him a deed of a lease of the house, but she considers it hers and will not sign.

In the petition for alimony she says that her house she lives in is worth \$40,000, that the house she lives in is worth \$40,000, that the house she lives in its worth \$50,000. that he has an income of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year, and that he has made \$30,000 on the "Nominees" slone since leat September. He gave her until two weeks ago \$10 a week pin money. Churles H. Haker, a brother of Mr. Good win, sas si us an affidavit that Nat has stated to him on several occasions that it was his deliberate intention not to live with his wife again. The couple lived peaceably together, and Nella, as Baker says, has never afforded Nat any just cause or reason for abandoning her and their home.

one-third of Mr. Goodwin's income, was little enough for her to live on.

Mr. Hart thought that altogether out of the question. He said he was willing to leave the fixing of the amount to the discretion of the Judge entirely, and Judge Lawrence reserved his decision. Lawyer Havens refused to make public Goodwin's letters.

The Phil Kearny Homestead Robbed. Gen. J. Watts Kearny of this city visited his summer home at Kearny, N. J., on Thursday evening, and found that since the death of his watchman, a few weeks ago, the house had been entered and ransacked by thieves. He could not tell what had been taken, but found could not tell what had been taken, but found everything in disordor. Mrs. Kearny will have to make an inventory before the extent of the loss is known. The house was built by Gen. Philip Kearny before the civil war, and was nodelied after a French castle. It stands back on the hill overlooking the Passale River, and is hidden by a dense grown of trees. The house is handsomely furnished throughout and the walls are hung with expensive pictures, but the family silver and other portable articles are safe in Gen. Keainy's New York home.

The decision against the clause of the Seventh Regiment Veterans that they were entitled to the exclusive use of the voterans room in the Seventh Regiment Armory ha been affirmed by the Supreme Court, General Term. Judge Lawrence, writing the opinion of the Court, says: "Although the objects of the veteran corporation, to relieve indigent members and their widows, to promote social union and fellowship, and to preserve and continue recollections of service in the National Guard, are extremely laudable, yet it is not necessary for their enjoyment that the veterans should occupy quariers in the armory of the Seventh Regiment. By the laws providing for the armory, it was to be exclusively held and used for an armory and drill rooms by the regiment. been affirmed by the Supreme Court, Genera

An Institution for Insbriate Women, The St. Saviour's Sanitarium has been incorporated and its certificate filed in the County Clerk's Office. Its object is the care of inethe list of managers. Associated with him are the lists. Henry Y. Satterier. Morgan Dix, Thomas Gallaudet and George H. Houghton, and Charles N. Kent, E. P. Dutton, Elihu Chauncey, Walter H. Lewis. Lyman Rhoades. Thomas B. Beck. Edward H. Le Roy. George R. Van De Water, Hermann C, Cammann, and M. P. Dayton.

Discrimination Against Non-Residents.

From the Boston Herald. PORTLAND. Me., May 13.-Four men. sum moned here as witnesses before the Grand Jury, got intoxicated resterday, and Judge Bonney sent them to jail for two days for con-ternat of court. The one of them who bought the liquor at the citr agency will be punished for that, as he is a non-resident.

One Pure Article of Food. The Royal Baking Powder.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Western Roads May Break Up the Alton Boycott, if they are Not Protected. A Chicago despatch says: "It is reported on good authority that the competitors of the Alton road have prepared a petition to the Board of Rulings of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations requesting them either to make the poycott against the Alton effective or to abandon it alto-gether. The reason given for the request is that the boycott is doing the Alton no harm. while it is really injuring the business of the other Western roads. They call attention to the fact that they ceased paying commissions would be protected, and they hope that if the tion it will discontinue the fight on the Alton No Western official could be found who would admit that there was such a petition.
"A man from the East, who took occasion to

look into the Alton boycott, rays that he discovered that those trunk lines which are most active in the boycott are themselves paying a commission of \$15 on every emigrant ticket sold to the Pacific coast. Furthermore, he said, some of the lines in the Central Traffic Association are paying as high as four com-Association are paying as high as four commissions on tickets sold from New York of Chicago. Alton officials claim to have the same information from other sources. Mr. Chariton has written a letter to Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association, asserting that seven Eastern roads are paying commissions on tickets from New York to Chicago, and referring to the inconsistency of these roads in boycotting the Alton.

A new leature of the Alton boycott came to light yesierday, which is considered as a sign that the crusade is waning. It is the custom for raironds to exchange folders, for advertising purposes. Mr. Oberg, the general Fastern passenger agent of the Alton, notices that an office of one of the principal trunk lines always appeared to be ont of Alton folders, although the office had been supplied several times a week. When Mr. Oberg inquired about the matter, he was told that the general passenger agent of that company had issued orders to the ticket agents to boycott the folders as well as the tickets of the Alton. So the tolders had been dumped into the waste basket as soon as they were placed in the case. Only one railroad was found yearerday that carried the boycott to such an extermity. The Alton has distributed many handsome lithographs along Broadway, and Mr. Oberg thinks that some of these may have to come down after the Eastern roads have falled in everything clae. missions on tickets sold from New York of

The Passenger Commissioner of the Trunk
Line Association has been trying this week to
persuade the Canadian Pacific to join the Immigrant Clearing House and agree to accept a
certain rercentage of the business, with the
understanding that it gives up soliciting passengers from outside agents. The Canadian
Pacific has been invited to do this many times
during the past two years, but it has steadily
refused and there are no signs at present that
it will consent to be bound down by the ruies
of the association. The trunk lines are more
anxious to corner the Canadian Pacific just
now, because of its agreement to send its passenger business out of New York over the
West Shore Hallroad, which refused to let
such business be checked off sgainst its share
of one-cighth. The ether raitroads objected
to this policy, and some of them have returned
to soliciting immigrant business outside of
the 1 arge Office. This course is taken to be
the sign of a general disturbance in the First
ward, which breaks out periodically.

revenues."

The Western Passenger Association has authorized a rate of one fare for the round trip to the Farmers' Alliance Convention at Cincinnation May 19.

The question of summer tourist rates is likely to be settled amicably. At a meeting of the western managers yesterday it was agreed to fix such rates on the basis of 80 per cent. of the regular rate between points in the territory of the association. This is satisfactory to the Alton, which only objected to a 75 per cent. basis between 8t. Paul and 8t. Louis, against a higher basis between other points. The Wabash was not represented at the meeting, and its consert must be obtained before the proposed basis can be adopted.

It has been learned at the Treasury Department that the order curtailing the privileges of Canadian railroads in the matter of transporting merchandise through the United States under consular seal has been prepared and signed by Secretar; Poster. He will submit it to the Fresident at the first opportunity, and it may be promulgated to-morrow or on Monday. The Treasury officials still say that the order is not as sweeping in its effect as the officials of the Canadian railroads have had reason to lear, and that it is issued chiefly for the purpose of protecting the revenue of the Government, and with no disposition to make war upon the foreign lines.

WILL FIGHT THE RAILROADS.

The Porest Commission Will Try to Keep Them Out of the Adirondacks, At a meeting yesterday at 32 Nassau street

the State Forest Commission decked to carry on a vigorous war against the New York Cen-tral and Delaware and Hudson Bailroad Companies to prevent them from cutting up the Adirondack wilderness regions with the new lines that have been projected. There were present Commissioners Knevals and Cox. Secretary Fox, and Albert Hessberg, counsel for the Commission. There had been some correspondence before the meeting to learn what Counsel Hessberg had to say about the legal aspect of the case. Here is the letter of Rosendale & Hessberg to Secretary Fox, which

legal aspect of the case, here is the letter of Rosendale & Hessberg to Secretary Fox, which was read at yesterday's meeting. They thought that the Commission had power to restrain the railroads from encroaching upon the forest preserves. They say:

In answer to your inquiry as to whither the railroad companies recently formed have the right to chier upon the forest preserve for the construction and operation of their roads, we would state that we had all the results of the roads and the self shall be read to the result of the law of less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less. By section s of chapter fold of the Laws of 1801 less less to any domestic railread corporation any and the concourse lands on Concey Island, which might be required for the purposes of its road on such terms as may be agreed on by them, or such corporation may acquire ittle thereto by condemnation.

We understand from the examination made by you in the office of the tommissioners of the Land Office that no privileges have been granted to the corporations is cently formed to lay their tracks, are operated to the corporations.

on Sie thus far in that office, grants any such privilege to any such railroad corporation.

We have not had our attention called to any provision of statute unrepeated by the new Railroad act, which repeated by the new Railroad act, which repeated in the state of the Lord of the Rail of the R

set Commission the right to prevent the construction of railroads in the forest preserve.

After a lengthy discussion a resolution was adorted authorizing Messrs. Rosendale & Hessberg to begin actions, with the consent and cooperation of the Attorner-General and the Comptoller, against the railroad companies concerned, to prevent them from infriuging on the forest preserves.

Mr. Knevals said after the meeting that he was confident the Commission had the authority to shut railroads out of the territory. The proceedings in court, he thought, might result in the companies coming around and trying to show that their roads would be for the public good, not a damage to the Adirondacks. But the law will be fully tested, and the case may go to the Supreme Court. Mr. Knevals had no doubt that Dr. Webb intended to build his road. He did not think that it was a bluff game at the Delaware and Hudson Company. Dr. Webb has a lot of property in the mountains, and he wants a handy way to reach it, besides the general scheme of a new route to Montreal.

THE NORTHWESTERN LOCKOUT. Grand Master Sweeney, However, Says It

Curcago, May 15 .- Grand Master Sweepey of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association says, In regard to the discharge of switchmen by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company "This is not a lockout. It is a strike. Nothing but passenger trains are moving, and those only by the aid of the trainmen whose order seems to have an understanding with the officials—the outgrowth of an agreement on the McInerney case, probably.

"No freight trains will move, for it is beyond the power of the road to secure experienced help. The Northwestern's yards are intricate and the switching facilities are limited, and and the switching facilities are limited, and such men as can be hired would not be able to handle things properly in months. We will win in this fight, as we have won in others. This road has made an error that it will discover before long. I have wired the Supreme Council of the Federated Orders, and its members will be here on Saturday to conter with me on the situation. The men represented in the council are the conductors, firemen, trainmen, and switchmen, and I have but little doubt that our course will be upheld.

"To-day I will have a conference with the management of the Northwestern and will try by presenting the switchmen's case candidly and fairly to come to a settlement of the trouble. The calling out of the men on other roads is a question for future consideration."

Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen, who is President of the Federated Order of Railway Employees, telegraphed last evening from Terre tiaute to the Grand Pacific Hotel:

"Have rooms prepared for meeting of our Supress Conneil on the content of the Supress Conneil on Supress weetlers."

evening from Terre daute to the Grand Pacific Hotel:

"Have rooms prepared for meeting of our Supreme Council on Saturday morning."

Until this meeting nothing as to strikes on other roads or of the other employees on the Northwestern will be decided. The situation this morning is unchanged. Everything is quiet in the switching yards.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning 210 cars of freight were sent out from the Western avenue yard and 397 were received, while live stock for the Union Stock Yards is being handled with the usual promptness. At the Wells street depot trains are arriving and departing on time. Reports from the Minnesots. Dakota and lowa divisions indicate that there have been no delays in the handling of cars during the night, and that no difficulty is experienced in securing good men to take the places of the discharged employees.

SUBWAY WORK DIVIDED.

Tension Subways.

The privilege of building subways for low tension wires and the control of those subways already put down for the wires of local awarded yesterday by the Board of Electrical Limited. This organization was recently in-corporated to relieve the Consolidated Subway Company of the low tension conduits. An act of the Legislature was required and obtained to legalize this division of the contract.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday Mayor Grant read a resolution which, after citing the Legislature's action, admitted the propriety of the proposed agreement. He said that complaints had been made about the slowness of the work of construction, and that if the Board gave the proposed privilege the company should promise to build subways more rapidly. Manager lidgeways of the Consolidated Company

rotested that that company had 600 men at work.

"I'll bet a hundred to ten that you haven't." exclaimed Mayor Grant, and pulling a notebook from his pocket he proved that he was right. Then President Lauterbach of the Consolidated said that they had already spent \$5,000,000 in the work and were hampered for lack of funds. Everything would go on faster, however, with the aid of the Empire Company. He also hinted that if the members of the Consolidated Company could agree among themselves the Empire Company might eventually secure entire control of the subways.

The resolution was then formally adopted by the Board. Col. David R. Parker, one of the directors of the Empire Company, agreed to provide a bond of \$250,000 that the work of constructing the anbways would be faithfully performed. His fellow directors are W. T. Bouthelle, H. F. Stovens, J. C. Heilly, and U. N. Bethell.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court re-

Bethell.

Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court re-Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court re-served decision yesterday on a motion to en-join the city from removing the wires of the Flectric Fower Company from the streets and housetops. It was contended on behalf of the company that it was authorized to maintain its wires until proper subways are provided, that there are no subways, and that the currents the wires carry are not dan-gerous.

"YOUR PAY WILL BE STOPPED."

Mrs. Perkins Renews the Old Threat to an Since THE SUN told of the experience of

many of the elevated railroad employees with Mrs. M. J. Perkins, who lent money to them at exorbitant rates and then stopped their pay has made no further attempt to enforce her claims until a few days ago. A month has passed now since THE SUN called attention to her methods. Yesierday an employee on the Third avenue line called at THE BUN office with the following letter, which he had re-cently received from Mrs. Perkins:

DEAR SIR: If payment is not made on your account bafore Saturday next, your pay will be stopped not to be released until account is seitled in full. Hespectfully, 625 Lexington avenue, corner Forty-thred street.

23 Lexington avenue, corner Forty-third street.

The note was written upon the back of a printed blank, which was interesting reading, too. This was an application for a loan and makes the signer agree to pay a blank sum of meney "as commission for obtaining loan, defraving the expenses thereto, drawing up papers, examining goods, &c." This was lirs. Perkins's method of avoiding the usury laws.

The officers of the elevated road had heard nothing of Mrs. Perkins's plans for stopping the pay of the men who were in her debt. No order of a court, which is all they will recognize, has come to them, and they are inclined to believe that she is simply bluffing.

"After The Bun exposed Mrs. Perkins." said the man who called at The Bun office. "Col. Hain advised us to pay her only legal interest, and if she was not satisfied with this to combine and employ a lawyer to resist her. If Mrs. Perkins succeeds in stopping our pay several of us have agreed to combine and defend our interests in court."

His Wagon Upset by a Horse Car. Charles Ward, an expressman of 783 Kent avenue. Brooklyn. was killed yesterday in Centre street. He was driving along near Worth street, when car No. 30 of the Fourth avenue line ran into his wagon and tipped it over. Ward fell on his head and died an hour afterward in the Chambe's street Hospital. The driver of the ear, Joseph Small, was arrested, and Coroner Levy held him in \$2,500 bail.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria HARRISON'S JOURNEY ENDED.

HE HAS TRAVELLED 10,000 MILES

The Last a Speech to Everybody on the Train Just Before its Arrival at Wash-ington-Harrisburg's Welcome,

HARRISBURG, May 15.-The special train bearing the Presidential party arrived at Al-toona at 9:50 o'clock this morning. The President and those with him stood on the rear platform, and were loudly cheered by the large crowd gathered in the station. The observation car was nearly filled with mountain flowers brought by the children of railroad officials here. The President and Secretary Rusk dent's son-in-law, joined the party at Pitts-

Between Altoona and Marrisburg no stone were made, except at Huntingdon. The ride freshed the party, and when they arrived here there was no appearance of fatigue upon any sace. It was 1'4 P. M. when the train stopped minutes. Postmaster-General Wanamaker took leave of the party here and started for New York, whence his family sails for Europe to-morrow.

Adjt.-Gen. McClelland had stationed a hattery near the State Arsenal, overlooking the sight a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns tion, now several thousand people, pressed forward so that it was with difficulty that the track could be cleared for incoming trains. There was a big cheer when the Presidential train arrived. In the crowd that pressed around it were State officials, members of the Legislature, and citizens. Gov. Pattison, Speaker Thompson of the House of Representatives.

lature, and citizens. Gov. Pattison, Speaker Thompson of the house of Representatives. Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity, Adjt.-Gen. McCleiland, and Pivate Secretary Tate were among the lirst to board the train. The greetiegs between the President and the Governor and other officials were very cordial. When they were over the President made a short speech. He said:

"Gov. Pattison and Fellow Citizens: I thank you for the couriesy of this reception at the political centre of the great State of Pennsylvania. I was informed a little while ago by the stenographer who has accompanied me on this trip that I had made 138 speeches, and when I saw the magnitude of my offence against the American people I was in hopes I would be permitted to pass through Harrisburg without adding anything to it. I will only express my thanks and appreciation. No one needs to tell you anything about Pennsylvania or its resources; indeed, my work was very much lightened on this journey because I found that all the people clear out to Puget Sound had aiready found out more about their country than I could possibly tell them. It is a pleasant thing that we appreciate our surroundings. We love our own nome, our own neighborhood, our own State. It would be a said thing if it were not so. There is only just enough discontent to keep our people moving a little. Now and then some boy gets restless in the homestead and pushes out to the West. The result is a thorough mingling of the people. I do not know what would have become of Pennsylvania if some people from other States had not come in and some of your people gone out. It is this that makes the perfect unity of our country. It was delightful on our trip to meet old faces from home. Though they had apparently been from home. unity of our people and of their enduring and all-pervading patriotism." (Cheers.)

Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Rusk also spoke. Then the train started for Washington.

Washington.

Washington at 5.5. P. M. A short stop was made at Baltimore, but the President did not leave his car, and there was nodemonstration. When the train was nearing the national capital the President summoned to the observation car every person who had accompanied him on the trip, including the ladies, and all the employees of the railroad and the Pullman Car Company, and made a short address.

He said he found that he had made just 139 speeches since they had left Washington on April 14 last, and he thought it agood occasion to make the number a round 140. He referred to the unprecedented excellence of the railroad service throughout the trip, and said the fact that they had been able to travel over ten thousand miles in a splendidly equipped train without an accident or mishap of any kind and without one minute's variation from the prearranged schedule must be regarded as a most remarkable achievement. He then thanked individually the conductors, the engineer and fireman, the chilef and his assistants, the brakemen, the waiters and porters, and every person who rendered service to the party on the trip. When the President had finished all pressed forward to shake his hand.

The President gave to each of the employees a substantial token of his appreciation of their attentions. The Postmasier-General, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the other gentlemen of the party also remembered the employees in the same way.

The arrival in Washington was unmarked by any demonstration beyond the presence at the station of a small knot of officials and several hundred travellers. The President's grand-children were there and bis first greeting was to them. Secretary Proctor. Assistant Secretary Willets, and Gen. Tyner of the Post Office Department then boarded the car and welcomed the travellers home. The company broke up in a few min

PLATT TAKES A HAND IN IT. An Express Employee Who Refused to Obey Political Orders Dismissed,

ELMIRA, May 15 .- Boss Platt's blow has fallen in the matter of Senator Fassett's friend. T. McCarthy Fennell, the Elmira liquor seller whose license was refused by the vote of Excise Commissioner Granville D. Parsons, as stated in to-day's Sun. Parsons is cashler in pany in this city. Mr. Platt is President of the company. The Commissioner's refusal to grant Fennell's license caused Scintor Fassett to request Mr. Platt's pressure to be brought to bear on his employee. The Boss promptly ordered Parsons to remove his objection to Fennell's license. Persons defied his employer and refused to obey. Then Mr. Platt demanded his resignation as cashier of the express company. Parsons refused to resign. Then Mr. Platt issued orders that the defiant cashier be discharged by Superintendent Frazier, and he was dismissed today. He had been in the express company's employ since 1857. He has been Mayor of Elmira and a leading local politician for years.

The dismissal of Parsons is justified by the officers of the company on the ground that his action in the Fennell matter would lead to a serious boycott in the company's local business. The affair has greatly embittered the complicated political situation in this city, and it is believed that its effects will extend beyond local political affairs. Fennell's license caused Schator Fassett to re-

During a performance given by the Jugend Verein on Thursday night in the German Evangelical Church, at Sixth and Garden treets. Hoboken, the fringe of an extempo rized curtain in front of the platform which was used as a stage caught fire and blazed up. The church was filled with men, women, and children, the women and children being in the majority.

As the flames rolled up toward the ceiling

As the flames rolled up toward the ceiling the women and chalifer and many of the men became panie stricken and fell over each other in their hurry to get to the door. Several men who were in front climbed up on the stage, pulled the blazing curtain down, and trampled upon it until the flames were extinguished. As the performance was nearly ended when the accident occurred it was not resumed. There was sobody hurt in the rush so far as could be ascertained.

A Methodist Desconess. An interesting service will be hold in the

Park Avenue Metholist Episcopal Church. Park avenue and Eighty-sixth street, on Monday evening, when the first member of the lay evening, when the first member of the New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church who has completed the two years' course of study and work and wao is also a trained nurse, will be consecrated to the work of deaconess and receive her license. The service of consecration will be conducted by Bishop Edward G. Andrews. On the same evening the graduates of the training school will receive their diplomas.

COG. A LESS L CHOOL Boys' Suits.

that are properly cut, sell them-selves—at least ours do. But we don't always depend on that alone, we cut the prices as well, then we are sure of it: as for instance, some new broken lots of fine black and blue cheviots, diagonals, tricots and cassimeres marked as fol-

7 dollars, reduced from \$10.00 " "\$11, & \$12 " \$14.00 " "\$17 & \$18.

HACKETT. CARHART&CO B'way & Canal St.

Open until 10 to-night.

Solid Silver.

THE GORHAM M'F'G CO. SILVERSMITHS, have an unusually large stock of chests of Spoons and Forks, including sets of fortyeight pieces and upward. This assortment comprises all of their staple patterns and several cases of special Hand-wrought patterns so much sought after at the present

Broadway & 19th St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Attachment in Philadelphia of Moneyo Due to the Levys.

Several of the creditors of Levy Bros. & Co., and A. Levy & Bro., the clothing merchants of Broadway and Houston street, have taken legal proceedings in Philadelphia to get possession of moneys due the firms by various houses in that city. Nine attachments have been issued there against the Levys.

The amount of money due the Levys in Phildelphia is not definitely known, but the following firms there have been summoned as maker & Co., Wanamaker & Brown, Browning. King & Co., N. Snellenburg & Co., Jacob Reed's Sons. Levi Bros., Leopold Hess & Co. J.

Sons. Levi Bros. Leonold Hees & Co., J.

1 Sons. Levi Bros. Leonold Hees & Co., Ja. Al
1 Ison's Sons. Loob & Louchheim. Masters. Det
wier & Co., and J. Campboll.

The Sheriff's officers were also busy in New
York yesterday attaching the firm's outstand
ing accounts wherever they could be found.

The Park Bank has begun attachment pro
ceedings in Chicago against Levy Bros. & Co.

accounts there. The Sheriff is in charge of the
shop of Keller & Frey. manufacturing jewellers

at 47 Maiden lang, under. saveral executions
and attachment saverasting about \$8,200,

the largest a conjessed judgment for \$5,461 in

favor of Mrs. E. Keller.

The skylight manufactory of Honey & Co., at
116 West Eighteenth sirest, is in the hands of
Beputy Sheriff Mulvaney on an execution for
\$2,007 in favor of Spitz & Henschel.

Another attachment was years disk entered
against the Jenness-Miller Publishing Com
pany of 363 Fifth avanue for 4612 in favor of
the Caxton Press.

Morris Sachs. merchant tailor at 35 Ridge

stiest, made an assignment yesterday to Ber
nard J. Douras.

Maryin Smith, lawyer at 23 Murray street,
made an assignment yesterday to Samuel

Marvin Smith, lawyer at 23 Murray street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Smith, giving preferences to J. F. Johnston & Co. for debts due, to George H. Ahrens and Co. for debts due, to George H. Ahrens and Coscar F. Price of Jamestown for any liability as sureties, and to his mother, Charlotte A. Smith, for debts due and liability as endorser. Mr. Smith, for debts due and liability as endorser. of the State which might cause a liability and some trouble, and to prevent being dragged around on supplementary proceedings he had made the assignment.

Mackenwn. Bower. Ellis & Co., wholesale druggists at 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, have decided to make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities \$20,000, assets unknown.

Provisions of Nathan Littauer's Will. The will of Nathan Littauer was filed for probate with Clerk Bernard J. Tinney yesterday. It was executed on June 22, 1885, and names as executors the widow. Harriet: a son. Lucius N., and the son-in-law, Oscar L. Richard. There are the following charitable bequests: \$1,500 to perpetuate in Mount Sinai Hospital the life bed established in the name of the testator's daughter: \$1,000 each to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrows, and the Rmanue Theological Seminary Association: \$500 each Theological Seminary Association: \$500 each to the Board of Relief of the United Hebrew Charities. Institution for the Improvement of Instruction of Deaf Mutes, and for charities in the village of Gloversville. N. 1.: and \$200 for the Salem Field fund of the Congregation Jemple Emanuel. He bequeaths \$100 to each clerk of servant in his employ.

The widow receives \$83.600 in bonds of the Fonds. Johnstown and Gioverswille Ralicoad Company, 150 shares of the Coal Company of Fulton County, N. 1. and \$21.400 in cash. He also gets the furniture. &c., in the house, 578 Madison avenue, and the income of all the real estate for life or during widowhood. At her death the income goes to the children, and at their death to their issue.

The son, William, in order that his share may be equal to those of the other children, receives 446 shares in the Gioversville Hallroad, 30 shares in the Cheshire Watch Company, \$1,000 in bonds of the Harmonie Social club and \$1,500 in certificates of the deaf mute institution. The residue of the estate, after numerous bequests to relatives are need, is to be divided equally among his wife and shift dren. Lucius N., Ratris, Eugene and William Liftauer and Mrs. Allee Richard. to the Board of Relief of the United Hebres

An American Swindler Arrented. HAVANA. May 12.—The stermer Orizaba, which sailed hence for New York to-day, has on board the American swindler. Ritchie, whe is in charge of a detective from the United is in charge of a detective from the United States. Ritchie was captured in this city on April 24 by Inspector Aquiles Solano, while Irying to excape to Vera Cruz on the steamer Yumuri. When the prisoner was searched he was found to be heavily armed, two revelvers and a sword being discovered on his person.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW

the GREAT VALUE of CASH in THE PUR. CHASE of FURNITURE II NEGLECT PREVENTS A VISIT to OUR WARE-ROOMS WHILE THE PRESENT BAR. GAINS LAST. We hope never to have to give such bargains again, but "the least said the soonest mended." But we do not report what some do, that "there is no trade this spring.". We only find that there psolittle that we have to have it al', and naturally that is objected to, and a tresh out results.

CEO. C. FLINT CO..

Furniture Makers.

404, 106, 108 WEST 16TH ST,